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The Rural District Council
of Godstone

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

CATERHAM VALLEY.

F. J. HOLBROOK, CATERHAM PRINTING WORKS.

1926.

"THE GRANGE,"
BLETCHINGLEY,
SURREY.



To the Councillors of the Rural District of Godstone.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report for the year 1925.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, this is a Survey Report and written paragraph by paragraph according to the Ministry's plan.

General Statistics.

Area (acres) 53,511.

Population (1921) 24,980, (1925) 25,700 (Registrar General's figure).

Number of inhabited houses (1921) 5,343 (1925) 5740 (Estimated).

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 5406.

Rateable Value, £208,515.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £868 16s. 3d.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Births—Legitimate	363	173	190	Birth Rate 14.2.
Illegitimate	18	4	14	
Deaths ...	246	118	128	Death Rate 9.57, 8.08 <i>a</i> .

Number of women dying in, } (from Sepsis ... Nil
or in consequence of } Nil. { „ other causes Nil
childbirth ... }

Deaths of Infants under one year.

Legitimate 16. Illegitimate 2. Total 18.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 1

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages), 1

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 1

The Birth Rate shews a slight increase since last year and the Death Rate is lower than for 1924.

a The Standardised Death Rate is 8.08—this figure is arrived at by using correcting factor .845 supplied by Registrar General.

Godstone Rural District occupying the South East corner of Surrey has an area of *53,511 acres*, and a Population (Census 1921)—of 24,980, which is estimated for 1925 to be 25,700.

The Physical Features of the district are marked by the presence, running from West to East across the area, of the southern ascarpment of the North Downs. This naturally marks the area divisible into two parts of quite different geological character—a *northern* point on the chalk Downs of an average elevation of 600 to 800 feet above sea level, and a *southern* part which, except for the interruption of a parallel ridge of sand and gravel of average elevation of 500 feet is mostly of the character of Sussex Weald Clay. The main road south from London to East Grinstead running through Godstone divides the area again roughly into East and West portions. The district has in the centre of the northern part an interruption, clustered round the main south road, of the Caterham Urban District in the cleft in the Downs known as Caterham Valley.

The main industry is agriculture, and that largely of the dairy farm order, but located in spots served by branches of the Southern Railway are residential areas.

There are fourteen parishes in the district :—

In the Northern part—Addington, Chelsham, Farleigh, Titsey, Warlingham and Woldingham.

In the Southern part—Lingfield, Horne and Crowhurst.

In the Eastern part—Limpsfield and Oxted.

In the Western part—Bletchingley, Godstone and Tandridge.

But these allocations of the parishes are only roughly accurate, as Godstone Parish, for instance, runs right from the Northern part to the South boundary. The chief residential areas, apart from the villages which they adjoin, are—Lingfield, Limpsfield, Oxted, Warlingham and Woldingham, and apart from these, the whole area is occupied by farms.

The number of inhabited houses (1921) was 5,343.

The number of families or separate occupiers (1921) was 5,046.

The Rateable Value £208,515 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £868 16s. 8d.

The foregoing facts are summed up in the following table :—

Rural District of Godstone.

PARISHES	Population according to census. 1921.	Area in Acres.	Assessable Value 1st April 1924	Population 1925	Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	Number of Families or separate oc- cupiers, 1921
ADDINGTON	691	3,605	8,423	717	160	163
BLETCHINGLEY	2,190	5,440	14,039	2,202	454	475
CHELSHAM	1,432	3,356	11,938	1,440	124	137
CROWHURST	212	2,119	2,270	215	51	51
FARLEIGH	117	1,051	677	121	24	25
GODSTONE	2,343	6,830	16,802	2,970	707	725
HORNE	893	3,932	4,404	901	220	220
LIMPSFIELD	2,522	4,673	22,989	2,565	502	532
LINGFIELD	4,905	9,239	26,073	4,963	1,055	1,091
OXTED	3,284	3,659	26,173	3,326	669	712
TANDRIDGE	657	3,928	5,060	659	156	158
TATSFIELD	832	1,304	3,985	848	201	212
TITSEY	166	1,989	1,412	168	41	41
WARLINGHAM	3,897	1,703	23,862	3,943	833	909
WOLDINGHAM	646	684	8,241	662	139	139
TOTALS	25,387	53,120	176,348	25,700	5,346	5,590

Sum represented by a penny rate—£868 16s. 8d.

As the main occupation is farming, and of that dairy farming, one would expect to find health of the district on the whole to be good, as injurious trades and occupations are almost entirely absent. The health of the district is reflected in the following tables of Vital Statistics :—

Registrar General's Return of Causes of Death in the District.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>		M.	F	<i>Causes of Death.</i>		M.	F	<i>Causes of Death.</i>		M.	F
1. Enteric Fever	...	Nil		17. Arterio-Sclerosis	...	10	10	28. Congenial Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	3	6
2. Small Pox	...	Nil		18. Bronchitis	...	7	5	29. Suicide	...	Nil	
3. Measles	...	1		19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	6	4	30. Other deaths from Violence	...	3	
4. Scarlet Fever	...	Nil	1	20. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	2	2	31. Other defined diseases	...	17	28
5. Whooping Cough	...			21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	2	2	32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	Nil	
6. Diphtheria	...	1	2	22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	...		1	Special causes (included above Poliomyelitis ... Nil Polioencephalitis ... Nil			
7. Influenza	...	6	2	23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	Nil	1				
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...		1	24. Cirrhosis of Liver	...						
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	Nil			25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	4	3				
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	6	6	26. Puerperal Sepsis	...	Nil		Total Deaths ...			
11. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	1	2	27. Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	Nil					
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	20	23					118	128		
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	Nil									
14. Diabetes	...	Nil	2								
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	4	9								
16. Heart Disease	...	25	18								

Notifiable Diseases During the Year.

	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3.	Under 4.	Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 15.	Under 20.	Under 35.	Under 45.	45 to 65 & over.	Totals.	Removed to Hospital.	
TOTALS.														
Scarlet Fever ...			1	1	1	26	18	5	2			54	40	
Diphtheria ...		1	1	1	5	16	19	6	8	1		58	58	
Paratyphoid and Typhoid								1		1		2		
Puerperal Fever ...											1	2	1	1 age not given
Encephalitis Lethargica								1		1	1	3		1 age not given
Influenzal Pneumonia											2	3		
Erysipelas ...												3		
Total														99
DEATHS.														
Diphtheria ...					1		2					3	3	

DISEASE.	Cases Notified in the District.	Cases rate per 1,000 living	
		Godstone.	England and Wales.
Small Pox ...	—	—	0·14
Scarlet Fever ...	54	2·10	2·36
Diphtheria ...	58	2·25	1·23
Enteric Fever ...	2	·07	·07
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	·06
Erysipelas ...	2	·07	·39

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is under County control entirely:—the following table shows its incidence upon this district:—

AGE.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0			1					
1			2	1			1	
5				1				
10	1			1				
15	1	1		1				1
20	6	3	1	1		1		
25	2	1						
35	2	2	1		1	1	1	
45	2	2		1		1		
55	1				1			
65 and upwards			1					
Totals	15	9	6	6	2	3	2	1
Registrar General's figures ...					6	6	1	2

September in 1925.

During the year 1925, apart from the ever-present common infectious diseases in schools, there were two outbreaks of Diphtheria—one in the Spring in Lingfield and one in the Autumn in the neighbouring part of Godstone Parish, known as Blindley Heath. Special reports were furnished by the Council and the Ministry on both these outbreaks.

That in Lingfield began clearly with the importation of infection from London whence a child came from a hospital where diphtheria had broken out and itself got diphtheria immediately after it got home, and infected its related fellow-inmates of the house, from whom it spread to the school.

There were 20 cases altogether traceable to this source. The school was closed, and reliance placed on swabbings taken by Local Practitioners to cope with the outbreak. There was one death in this outbreak, this being the first scholar infected by the case from London.

In the Autumn outbreak in Blindley Heath the initial cause was difficult to find, the possibility of infection from the neighbouring district of Lingfield is not out of question.

The first case occurred on September 23rd, and between that date and October 11th five scholars and a teacher developed Diphtheria. The school was not closed, the new Regulations made by the Surrey Education Committee had come in force, and school closure discouraged on several grounds, the most important being to my mind the loss of grip on the scholars, for purposes of stemming a threatened epidemic, that closure would have entailed, but the School Authority sent down Dr. Donaldson who offered the parents Schick testing and immunisation of their children, with my hearty endorsement.

So good was the response that of the 100 children on the register 86 were allowed by their parents and 12 more attending for manual instruction at Blindley Heath from a neighbouring district were tested, making 98 in all; and in addition several parents and the teaching staff also requested to be immunised. While the testing was going on, and also concurrent immunisation, six more cases of diphtheria occurred, and later four more in children partially protected. The cases occurring in the children partially protected turned out to be mild. All the cases were admitted to Isolation Hospital where they were minutely observed.

There were altogether 15 cases in this outbreak, with one death, and this was in a child who was kept from school from the very first of the outbreak and was not allowed to be swabbed, or tested, or immunised. The cost of the procedure in materials for testing and immunising is about three shillings and sixpence per child.

The amount of sickness amongst both adults and children is reflected in the fact that six schools were closed for periods and for illnesses :—

Godstone	...	22nd Jan. to 2nd Feb. for Influenza.
Blindley Heath	...	30th Jan. to 16th Feb. for Mumps
Horne Parochial...		3rd April to 20th April for Influenza (and holidays).

Limpsfield	...	27th Jan. to 2nd Feb. for Influenza
Lingfield	...	22nd Jan. to 2nd Feb. for Influenza.
Oxted	...	27th Jan. to 2nd Feb. for Influenza.

General Provision of Health Services in the District.

1. *Tuberculosis*.—This disease is approved against by the County entirely. There is no hospital for tuberculosis in this district. The treatment centres for this district are in South Godstone, Redhill and Purley, where cases are seen by the Tuberculosis Officer of the County, and allocated to various hospitals in London and elsewhere under County Council's Scheme.

2. *Maternity*.—No hospital in this district, except the ward in the Godstone Guardians' Infirmary, where there are four beds. The average number of confinements per annum is 12. The Sister Superintendent is C.M.B. Midwife—also the staff nurse under her, and the ward is well equipped and run in the most approved manner. This is the only Institution and provision for unmarried mothers in the district.

3. *Children*.—No children's hospital as such in the district.

4. *Fever*.—The Council provide an Isolation Hospital at Bletchingley—this will be detailed in another part of the report.

5. *Small Pox*.—This district is comprehended fully in the County Scheme.

6. *Other Hospitals*.—The only general hospital in the district is the Oxted and Limpsfield Cottage Hospital in Oxted, opened January 1st, 1924, with an accommodation of seven ward beds, four women and three men and two Private Wards. The average number of patients is seven or eight.

This serves a useful purpose in a populous area. For hospital accommodation generally the district relies on East Surrey Hospital at Redhill, The Croydon General Hospital, and the various London Hospitals, most of which can be reached in from one to one and a half hours.

Ambulance Facilities.—Except for the motor ambulance run by the Council in connection with the Fever Hospital, reliance is placed on the St. John's Ambulance at Redhill for non-infectious and accident cases. These cases are mostly removed in motors at their own expense as there is a garage in nearly every village.

What we need is an efficient motor ambulance for this district. I believe it would take the place of cottage hospitals and be more economical. The cost of providing an ambulance service should be the duty of the well-to-do of the district, by subscriptions. The difficulty of small hospitals in a rural district is the provision of a staff able to cope with any emergency of the gravest and severest kind involving special experience. As reliance has in the past been placed by practitioners on the services of the operating surgeons in London, Redhill and Croydon, one would conclude that the services of a motor ambulance to convey patients to these hospitals would be of distinct benefit and obviate the more expensive Cottage Hospitals where frequently a Surgeon from town has to be called down at some expense.

Provision of an institutional nature for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is provided in the Guardians' Institution—with a nursery, labour and confinement wards, for four women at a time.

Isolation Hospital Report.

The Isolation Hospital situated on a hill half a mile to the East of Bletchingley above the East Grinstead Road with a Porter's Lodge at the gate, consists of four blocks (i) *the old block* built by the War Office and used as an administrative block and sleeping quarters for nurses from 1916 to 1923. This was not intended by the War Office to last for more than three years and was a temporary structure of asbestos walls and ruberoid roofing from the beginning. It has been repeatedly patched up and is now used for special isolation purposes of double infections or observation where several such cases have to be admitted. It has rooms with separate beds. Its use would lead to temporary increase of the staff;

(ii) *The Administrative Block*, a permanent brick building opened in early part of 1923. This is a comfortable house,

such as those who risk their lives in nursing the infectious sick, deserve to have. It contains besides offices, fourteen bedrooms, allowing for inevitable expansion of the staff should the hospital run full at any time, and should even the idea of an eight hour day for nurses mature. (iii) *The Scarlet Fever Block*. This was built by the War Office and opened in 1916, when the Military were in possession of quite two-thirds of the accommodation; and indeed had the put and call of the whole of it for isolation of infectious cases from hospitals for soldiers in South-East Surrey. This block is built of asbestine sheeting and timber with a stouter roof than the old administrative block. It requires the Building Surveyor's constant supervision. It has 21 beds and cots, two of which are in wings for special cases and private cases, leaving 19 divided between two large airy sunny wards. The lavatories and kitchen are in the middle part running North and South and the wards form wings East and West of the centre with their windows on each side of the ward facing North and South and a large end window in each ward. In these wards the hoppers above the windows provide ample cross ventilation and there is a lot of light admitted. When glass which will allow ultra violet rays to pass is a commercial proposition I should advise its insertion in these windows.

(iv) *The Diphtheria Block* will accommodate six in each main ward and two in special single wards for private and observation cases, altogether 14 cases—but we prefer to keep the numbers down to eight if possible, four in each main ward.

This block is the oldest in the hospital, and like the administrative block is substantially built of brick. Throughout the hospital there is an ample supply of hot and cold water. There is no operating theatre.

At the beginning of the year *the drains of the hospital* were connected with the Sewage Disposal Works by means of a new sewer laid from beyond the porter's lodge westwards to join the main village sewer behind the cottages at White Post. This sewer cost £914 5s. 10d. and was a work of considerable difficulty owing to the very varying depths at which it had to be laid beneath an undulating road, parts of it are only a few feet below the surface and others at least fifteen to twenty feet below the surface. This connection with the Outfall Works at Bletchingley has done away with a recurrent trouble with the old Sewage Disposal Works in the grounds; for the large amount of water used in a hospital was constantly leading to trouble at the tanks.

Admissions of Infectious Disease during the year :—

Scarlet Fever—34 plus Observation cases, 6 ... Total 40.

Diphtheria.—41, plus Observation, 6, and
Bacteriological only 11 ... Total 58.

making a grand total of 99 admissions.

Cases with complications occurred as follows :—

Scarlet Fever.

Nephritis	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	10
Nasal Discharge	...	...	2
Adenitis	...	...	7
Rheumatism	...	...	1
Oterrhoea	...	...	6
Endocarolithis	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	1
			—
Total			31

Second attack ... 4

There were no "return" cases.

Tonsils and Adenoids were removed in 4 cases.

There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

Paralysis of palate	...	...	4
Paralysis affecting heart	...	...	3
Valvular disease of the heart	...	...	1
Adenitis	...	...	4
Nasal Discharge	...	...	4
Purely Nasal Diphtheria	...	...	4
			—
Total			20

No cases were operated on.

There were three deaths, those of Cardiac paralysis.

Clinics.—In addition to the Tuberculosis Clinics before mentioned there are the *Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres* provided by the County as below tabulated:—

Centre.	Date of Meeting.	Secretary.	Health Visitor.	Total Attendances during 1925		
				Ante-natal consultations.	Infants up to 12 mths.	Children between 1 & 5 yrs.
Bletchingley	1st & 3rd Fridays	Mrs. Hart, New Hexalls, Bletchingley.	Miss Jackson	5	136	270
Dormansland	2nd & 4th Mondays	Miss Dibdin, Nobles, Dormansland.	Miss Graham	—	38	169
Hurst Green	Every Monday	Lady Stewart, The Copse, Limpsfield.	Miss Jackson	54	185	695
Limpsfield	Every Thursday	Mrs. Roberts, Little Elms, Limpsfield.	Miss Jackson	26	333	754
Lingfield	Every Tuesday	Miss Oakley, Ravenshill, Lingfield.	Miss Graham	2	99	167
Oxted	1st & 3rd Tuesdays	Mrs. Thorogood, Standwell House, Oxted.	Miss Jackson	7	90	270
Whyteleafe	1st & 3rd Thursday	Mrs. Price, Rodenhurst, Warlingham.	Miss Farquhar	7	117	296

Venereal Disease is entirely under County direction, and clinics are provided by this authority in various centres, each practitioner in the district has a list of these.

School Clinics are held in the following schools of the district:—Bletchingley, Dormansland, Hurst Green, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, South Godstone, Warlingham, Whyteleafe, and details of these are to be found in the County School Medical Officer's report for the year.

Nursing Services.—Most of the larger villages have a Professional Nurse and Midwife supported by voluntary contributions under the Surry County Nursing Association or the Jubilee Nursing Fund, these are independent of the Council.

The Council have a standing Influenza Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee to be summoned in times of stress with a view to providing nursing facilities when Influenza appears violent in the district. This Committee was not called in 1925 as the epidemic at the beginning of the year was mild in character although wide spread.

Midwives.—These are under surveillance of County Authority—they number 11 in this area. They are provided by Village Associations as mentioned above.

Chemical Work.—Chemical Examination of water supplies is done both at the office at Oxted and on our behalf by the Clinical Research Association. Food and Drugs are tested by County Authority, Throat swabs sputum are examined by the Clinical Research Association for the District.

Samples of effluent from Oxted Sewage Works are sent to a London Laboratory.

I am giving herewith a complete list (as required) of the Adoptive Act in force in the District. This list has been supplied to me by the Clerk of the Council.

*Particulars of Orders Issued by the Local
Government Board conferring Urban Powers on the
Council and determining Special Expenses, &c.*

**Blechingley, Chelsham, Godstone, Limpsfield, Oxted,
Tatsfield, and Warlingham.**

23,046. 1st June, 1888.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44: so much as is not already in force;

Section 157 and 158;
 Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and
 Section 170.

Section 44.—Power of Local Authority to make By-laws imposing duty of cleansing of footways and pavements, removal of house refuse, cleansing of earth-closet, privies, ashpits and cesspools, on the occupier: and for the prevention of Nuisances.

Section 157.—Power to make By-laws as to New Streets and Buildings.

Section 158.—As to Notices, Plans, &c., of same.

Section 169: second and third paragraphs.—With respect to Slaughter-houses.

Section 170.—Notice to be affixed on Slaughter-houses.

35,924. 23rd January, 1897.

Oxted.

Compulsory Order under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
 (Order rescinded 12th April, 1904.)

36,329. 23rd April, 1897.

Blechingley.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may be legally incurred or may become payable, by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

39,126. 24th November, 1898.

Woldingham.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44: so much as is not already in force;

Section 157 and 158;

Such of the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to Slaughter-houses, as are incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by Section 169.

Section 169, third paragraph; and

Section 170

41,515. 11th July, 1900.

Limpsfield.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred or become payable by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises

within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

43,081. 3rd September, 1901.

The Whole District.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 25 and 28.

Section 25.—Erection of buildings on ground filled up with offensive matter.

Section 28.—Extending Section 116 to 119 of the P.H. Act, 1875 (relating to unsound meat), to all articles intended for the food of man, sold or exposed for sale, etc.

Blechingley, Godstone, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 153.

Section 153.—Power to require gas and water pipes to be moved.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 16, 17, 18 and 23 (2).

Section 16.—Injurious matters not to pass into sewers.

Section 17.—Chemical refuse, steam, &c., not to be turned into sewers.

Section 18.—As to Local Authority making communications with or altering, &c., drains and sewers.

Section 23 (2).—By-law with regard to the drainage of buildings, and to water closets, earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools in connexion with buildings, and the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, may be made so as to affect buildings erected before the times mentioned in the Section.

34,274. 4th October, 1901.

Warlingham.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred, or may become payable by the Council, in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

44,471. 4th September, 1902.

Crowhurst, Farleigh, Horne, Tandridge and Titsey.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23 (3).

Section 23 (3).—Empowering Rural Authority to make By-laws with respect to the structure of walls and foundations of new buildings, structure of floors, height of rooms, the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, &c., &c.

Blechingley and Godstone.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, so far as regards the Street known as Barfield Road, Blechingley, and also Salisbury Road, Godstone.

45,238. 18th March, 1903.

Godstone.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may be legally incurred or become payable by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

45,494. 30th May, 1903.

Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

Section 3 of the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888.

Section 3.—Buildings not to be brought forward.

46,659. 12th April, 1904.

Oxted.

Rescinded Compulsory Order dated 23rd January, 1897, under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

47,093. 20th July, 1904.

Those contributory places in Rural District of Godstone in which the Provision are not already in Force.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44: so much as is not already in force;

Section 157 and 148.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23: so much as is not already in force.

Section 23.—Extension of 38 & 39 Vic. c. 55, s. 157.

47,610. 12th November, 1904.

Warlingham.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

48,708. 26th August, 1905.

Limpsfield and Oxted.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, as regards the portion of the street known as Rockfield Road, which extends for a distance of 833 yards or thereabouts in a southerly direction from its junction with the County main road.

Determining the Expenses to be Special Expenses, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

50,044. 18th August, 1906.

Limpsfield.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

51,563. 9th October, 1907.

Blechingley and Godstone.

Section 3 of the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888.

The Whole District.

Section 49 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Section 49.—Power to determine expenses of rural authorities to be Special Expenses.

51,1881. 7th March, 1908.

Oxted.

Such of the Provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

52,114. 4th May, 1908.

Lingfield.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, so far as regards the street known as Plat and West Street Road, extending for a distance of 840 yards or thereabouts in a westerly and southerly direction from its junction with Lingfield Road.

Determining that the expenses incurred or payable by the Council in the execution of the Powers conferred upon them except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers shall be Special Expenses within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place.

52,690. 7th September, 1908.

Limpsfield and Warlingham.

Ordering and Declaring that all expenses which may have been or which may be legally incurred or may legally become payable by the Council in respect of treating highways in the contributory places of Limpsfield and Warlingham, in their District, with tar, except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers, shall be Special Expenses within the meaning of Sections 229 and 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred, and directing that the said Special Expenses shall be raised in like manner as General Expenses and not by such separate rate for Special Expenses as is mentioned in Section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(Order rescinded 10th November, 1910.)

51,918. 7th March, 1908.

Oxted.

Powers in respect of treating highways with tar as above.

(Order rescinded 10th November, 1910.)

53,720. 5th May, 1909.

Lingfield.

The provision of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to the sewerage of streets, so far as regards

Bakers Lane: and

The road extending in a south-westerly direction from its junction with Vicarage Road and West Street, near the Parish Room at Quakers Plat, Dormans Land, Lingfield, to its junction with the footpath leading to Dormans Land Railway Station at a point situate 60 feet or thereabouts west of the Congregational Chapel. Determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

54,155. 18th August, 1909.

Whole District.

Such of the provisions in Section 160 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as incorporate the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets.

The Expenses to be Special Expenses chargeable upon the contributory places in respect of which they may have been incurred.

Section 160.—Incorporation of certain provisions of 10 & 77 Vic, c. 34.

54,603. 11th January, 1910.

Declaring certain Sections comprised in Parts II and III, of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force in certain contributory places within the Districts as follows:—

NOW THEREFORE, in the exercise of Our powers in that behalf, We by this Order Declare, Specify, and Direct as follows; that is to say:—

ARTICLE I.—(1) On and after the day on which this Order comes into operation,—

(a) Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32, comprised in Part II; and

Sections 34, 35, 38, 44 and 49, comprised in Part III of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in several contributory places within the District.

(b) Section 26, comprised in Part II of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in the contributory place of Godstone within the District.

(2) Where a Section to which reference is made in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order is one of the Sections by sub-division (1) of this Article described as comprised in Part II or Part III and declared to be in force; or

Where a Section, being one of the Sections by sub-division (1) of this Article described as comprised in Part II and declared to be in force, is also a Section mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order;

The Section in any contributory place in which it is by sub-division (1) of this Article declared to be in force, shall be in force subject to the following conditions and adaptations; that is to say:—

Unless and till We, by a further Order made on such application and after compliance with such requirements as are described and set forth in Section 3 of the Act of 1907, otherwise Declare, Specify, and Direct, the said Section in its application to the contributory place and in relation to the exercise of the powers and to the duties of the Local Authority under that Section shall have effect—

(a) as if in the case of a Section mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order the words and figures set forth in the second column of the said Schedule opposite to the reference to that Section in the first column of that Schedule were added to and formed part of the Section; and

(b) as if in the case of each Section mentioned in the Second Section to this Order the Section were subject to the condition applied by the words set forth in that Schedule.

ARTICLE II.—Within the period of three weeks immediately following the date of this Order, or, where in Our opinion the circumstances so require, within such later period as We by Order prescribe, the Local Authority shall cause this Order to be published

by advertising the same once at least in one or more of the newspapers circulating in the District, and shall also cause a statement to the effect of this Order to be published in the *London Gazette*.

ARTICLE III.—This Order shall come into operation on the Twenty-second day of February, One thousand nine hundred and ten.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Parts and Sections.	Conditions and Adaptations.
1	2
Part II.— Section Twenty-five	“ The power of making or enforcing by- “ laws under section one hundred and “ fifty-seven of the Public Health Act, “ 1875, as extended by section twenty- “ three of the Public Health Acts “ Amendment Act, 1890, with respect “ to the paving of yards and open “ spaces in connexion with dwelling “ houses, shall cease to be exercisable.”
Section Twenty-seven	“ (7) Nothing in this section shall apply “ to any temporary building erected “ or set up for use by the Territorial “ Force.”
Part III.— Section Thirty-five	“ This section, so far as it relates to the “ deposit of material, shall have effect “ subject to the first proviso to section “ ninety-one of the Public Health “ Act, 1875.” “ By-laws made in pursuance of “ section sixteen of the Local Govern- “ ment Act, 1888, for the prevention “ and suppression of nuisances, shall “ not in relation to any subject matter “ of this section, be of any force or “ effect in any contributory place “ within the district.”
Section Thirty-eight	“ Nothing in this section shall preju- “ dicially affect any power or right “ exercisable by or attaching to an “ owner or occupier of premises by “ virtue of section twenty-two of the “ Public Health Act, 1875, or of section “ eighteen of the Public Health Acts “ Amendment Act, 1890.”

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two shall have effect subject, in each case, to the operation of Section thirty-three and as if, so far as the circumstances require, that Section were incorporated with and formed part of each of the said Sections.

Section 15.—Deposit of plan to be of no effect after certain intervals.

Section 16.—As to plans deposited with local authority.

Section 17.—Power to vary position or direction and to fix beginning and end of new streets.

Section 18.—Crossing for cattle, &c., over footways.

Section 20.—Recovery of damage caused to footways by excavations.

Section 21.—Power to alter names of streets.

Section 23.—What to be deemed new buildings.

Section 24.—By-laws as to height of chimneys, &c.

Section 25.—Yards to be paved, &c.

Section 27.—As to temporary buildings.

Section 29.—Deposit of building materials or excavations not to be made without consent.

Section 30.—Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

Section 31.—Fencing lands adjoining streets.

Section 32.—Hoards to be securely erected.

Section 34.—Extension of Section 41 of 38 & 39 Vic. c. 55.

Section 35.—As to nuisances.

Section 38.—Local Authority may require old drains to be laid open for examination by surveyor before communicating with sewers.

Section 44.—Urinals to be attached to refreshment houses, &c.

Section 49.—Summary power to provide sinks and drains for buildings.

Section 26.—Entrance to courts, &c., not to be closed.

55,547. 30th June, 1910.

Declaring and Ordering that the provisions of Section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be in force within the Rural District of Godstone, so far as regards the land known as Farleigh Common, in the contributory place of Farleigh.

Section 164.—Urban Authority may provide places of public recreation.

53,877. 2nd September, 1910.

Tatsfield.

The Provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to the sewerage of streets so far as regards the parts of streets hereinafter described; that is to say:—

So much of Emily Road as extends for a distance of 610 yards or thereabouts in a northerly direction from its southern termination near the Ship Hotel.

So much of Louisa Road as extends for a distance of 185 yards or thereabouts in a westerly direction from its junction with Painsfield Road.

So much of Painsfield Road as extends for a distance of 1,011 yards or thereabouts in a northerly direction from its south termination near the Ship Hotel.

Determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses" chargeable upon the contributory place.

56,188. 10th November, 1910.

Limpsfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

Rescinding the Orders dated the 7th March, 1908, and the 7th September, 1908, determining that all expenses in treating highways in the contributory places with tar should be Special Expenses, except so far as relate to expenses already incurred.

56,189. 10th November, 1910.

Lingfield.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

57,906. 9th December, 1911.

Blechingley, Godstone, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Tatsfield and Warlingham.

The provisions of Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and determining Expenses to be "Special Expenses," chargeable upon the Contributory Place in respect of which they may have been incurred. Section 66.—Duty of Urban Authority to provide fire plugs.

(The powers under this Section in respect of the Parishes of Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Horne and Woldingham were withdrawn by order of the Ministry of Health on the 29th August, 1921.)

Chelsham, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, Warlingham and Woldingham.

Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

60,738. 10th June, 1913.

Lingfield.

Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42 comprised in Part III of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

61,806. 19th March, 1914.

Godstone Rural District.

The under-mentioned provisions of Section 26 of the Public Health Act, 1875; that is to say:—

"Any person who in any urban district, without the written consent of the urban authority, causes any building to be newly

erected over any sewer of the urban authority; shall forfeit to the urban authority the sum of five pounds and a further sum of forty shillings for every day during which the offence is continued after written notice in this behalf from the urban authority; and the urban authority may cause any building . . . erected . . . in contravention of this section to be altered, pulled down, or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit, and may recover in a summary manner any expenses incurred by them in so doing from the offender."

Determining that the expenses, except so far as those expenses may relate to Establishment and Officers, to be Special Expenses within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they have been incurred.

64,891. 26th March, 1918.

Bletchingley, Chelsham, Godstone, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, Tatsfield and Warlingham.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 29.—Duration of Slaughter House Licences.

Section 30.—Notice of change of occupation of Slaughter Houses to be given.

Section 31.—Revocation of Licences on conviction for sale of meat unfit for food.

66,269. 5th June, 1920.

Bletchingley.

Section 42 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, authorising the erection of Statues and Monuments and determining the Expenses to be Special Expenses.

67,337. 29th August, 1921.

Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Horne and Woldingham.

Divesting the Council of Urban Powers possessed by them under the provision of Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 66.—Duty of Urban Authority to provide Fire Plugs.

67,888. 14th July, 1922.

Oxted.

The provisions of the first paragraph of Section 161 of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to public lighting and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

68,291. 19th February, 1923.

Rural District.

Section 25 of the Public Health Act, 1875. (Penalty for building houses without drains in Urban Districts.)

68,612. 7th August, 1923.

Limpsfield.

The provisions of the first paragraph of Section 161 of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to Public Lighting and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

Bye-Laws.

The following Bye Laws relating to Public Health are in force in the District.

TITLE.	DATE OF ADOPTION.
New Street and Buildings ...	19th October, 1917
Nuisances ...	11th June, 1909
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Regulations	21st July, 1899
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	28th August, 1914
Management of Hurst Green Common	7th August, 1908
Tatsfield Greens ...	7th August, 1908
Farleigh Green ...	17th March, 1911
Slaughter Houses, 18th Jan., 1891, Amended	29th March, 1923
Broadham Green Common ...	3rd April, 1922
Drainage of Existing Buildings ...	28th April, 1922
House Drainage and connecting with Public Sewers ...	26th May, 1922

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water.—The following Water Companies supply by mains the Districts specified :

Chelsham and Woldingham. Districts named in title in North of District.

East Surrey. All the Western and a large part of South of District.

Limpsfield and Oxted. The residential areas named in title of Company.

Metropolitan Water Board. Part of Tatsfield.

Croydon Corporation. Addington.

As regards these Companies the purity of their water supply is good. There was at one time a fear of contamination in case of one source of Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company, but this has been removed by a scheme of sewerage for the houses surrounding the collecting area.

There still remains a possibility of contamination of the sources of water supply in Woldingham, but a sharp look out is kept on this by analysis several times a year, and up to date no imperfections have been found.

Rivers and Streams.—The Godstone Rural District is remarkable for the paucity of running water, there is scarcely a brook of considerable size in the whole district, almost the only one being the Eden Brook which quickly leaves the district at its South Eastern extremity, into Kent. There being no manufactures going on near this there is no pollution except surface drainage from manured fields.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

The following Parishes are sewered and have their own Sewage Outfall Works:—

Limpsfield and Oxted, Godstone, Bletchingley, Tandridge and Lingfield. The populous parts of the respective Parishes are adequately sewered and extensions are being considered for development purposes in the Parish of Limpsfield. Sewage effluents are tested at stated intervals to ensure no possible pollution of the streams.

There are a number of houses at the extreme Southern end of the Parish of Lingfield which are drained, by arrangement, into the sewers of East Grinstead Urban District Council.

At Addington there are a number of houses that are drained into sewers of the Croydon Corporation.

Whyteleafe, in the parish of Warlingham, is now sewered. By arrangement with the Purley and Coulsdon Urban District Council and the Croydon Corporation the sewage of the district is ultimately disposed of at the latter's outfall.

At Warlingham proper, a sewerage scheme to join up with the Whyteleafe sewers is under consideration. W. H. Radford & Sons, Nottingham, have prepared plans for a scheme. The cleansing of cesspools at Warlingham is undertaken by the Parochial Committee. A Dennis mechanical cleanser was purchased earlier in the year and has given very satisfactory results.

It is proposed to purchase a second one which will displace the insanitary horse drawn vans and handpumps which have hitherto been in use. The contents of the cesspools are now discharged into the sewers of the Purley and Coulsdon Urban District Council by arrangement recently made with this authority.

This will do away with the dumping ground which has not been altogether satisfactory.

Limpsfield and Oxted. Owing to the rapid growth of these parishes and contemplated developments in the near future, the Council have called in Messrs. John Taylor & Son, Westminster, to advise them on the enlargement and reconstruction of the present outfall works.

Lingfield. The Council have had under consideration the question of the adequacy of the present outfall works, and as a result Mr. W. C. Easdale, Westminster, has been instructed to advise on a scheme for the reconstruction of the existing works.

Godstone (South). The question of a drainage scheme and outfall works has received further consideration resulting in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme by the Council's Surveyor (Mr. S. F. Evershed). A Ministry of Health enquiry has been held, and the prospects of the proposals receiving the Ministry's sanction are favourable.

Closet Accommodation.

The policy generally pursued in this district is to convert privies into water closets in every case where this can be done in parts of the district where there is a sewerage scheme or Sewage Disposal Works.

Earth Closets in Rural Areas if properly worked and the contents properly disposed of form quite an efficient means of dealing with excretes. Our policy is not to interfere with these unless they are not of an efficient type.

In the figures covering the work of the Sanitary Department will be found the number of conversions of Earth Closets and Privies into Water Closets during the last year.

The House Inspection Records of the district do not disclose the existence of many privies, these latter, where they exist, are usually associated with old isolated cottages, and in no case is there any concentration of properties with this type of closet.

Where they are discovered and considered so defective as to warrant alteration or amendment, earth closets or water closets, as circumstances may require, are asked for in each case.

In the parish of Tatsfield earth closets are the general rule. The houses are more or less of a detached or semi-detached type with fairly large gardens which offer suitable means for disposal of excrementitious matter.

House Refuse Removal.

The following are the Parishes where house refuse is collected:—

Limpsfield and Oxted.—The collection is carried out by the Council's Motor Lorry from some 1,004 houses. The refuse is deposited at the Oxted Sewage Works where it is sorted over and formed into rough filters for the secondary treatment of effluent. Except in a few isolated houses the collection is a weekly one.

Godstone.—As at Limpsfield and Oxted the collection is carried out by the Council, there being approximately 300 houses in the collection area. The refuse is deposited at the Godstone Sewage Works and is usefully employed as a secondary means of sewage filtration treatment.

At the larger number of houses the collection is a weekly only. Indestructable refuse is collected once every three weeks from South Godstone.

Addington.—Parts of this parish, some 70 houses, have a defined collection area. The work is done by a Contractor who finds his own dumps.

The collection is a weekly and fortnightly one and is carried out to the Council's satisfaction.

Bletchingley.—The duties here are delegated to the Parish Council. The collection is done by contract. The refuse is dumped at the Local Sewage Works, and when well rotted is sold at one shilling per ton to brickmakers. Collection is done weekly.

Warlingham.—The duties here are delegated to the Parochial Committee. The work is done by a contractor who finds his own dump, which is a disused brick-field. A change of contractor would effect an improved service. The collection is a weekly one.

Lingfield.—A much needed scheme is at present under consideration for this Parish. A voluntary scheme exists and some 100 occupiers take advantage of the arrangement.

Indestructable refuse only is collected once every two months and a small charge is made to cover expenses. The refuse is dumped at the Sewage Works belonging to the Parish.

The remaining Parishes, perhaps, with the exception of Tatsfield, are not of such a populous nature as to need a service. The houses are scattered and are in possession of good gardens.

School Sanitary Accommodation.

Addington C. of E. Schools	E.C.'s in good condition.
Bletchingley Council Schools	Two ranges of trough closets, type objectionable. Offices very well kept and clean.
Godstone Station C. of E Schools	E.C.'s fairly clean. Boys' Urinal discharging to channel in spinney adjoining playground. No automatic flush to urinals.
Blindley Heath C. of E. Schools	No automatic flush to urinals. Drainage from urinals and lavatory basin discharge to ditch near roadside. This requires investigation.
Felbridge C. of E. Schools	Boys' urinal insanitary and insufficiently flushed, also is not large enough. Floor falls in wrong direction, drainage to soakaway immediately outside playground.
Limpsfield C. of E. Schools	Conveniences clean. Two ranges of objectionable trough closets.
Merle Common Council Schools.	Modern latrines drained to small sewage disposal plants.
Lingfield Council Schools	Modern latrines in good condition. F.A.I. Infants' Dept. out of order. No automatic flush to urinal.
Dormans Council Schools	Modern latrines. Automatic flush to boys' urinal out of order.
Oxted C. of E. Schools	Girls' side, syphonic latrine, pans filthy, insanitary box seats, automatic flushing apparatus out of order. Boys' side, insanitary type of trough closet, end closet overflows when flushed, flushing apparatus out of order boys' urinal, hole in floor, stalls defective.
Tandridge C. of E.	Single range of trough closets, brick partition, kept very clean, although the latrines at this school are of the objectionable trough type, they appear to be kept scrupulously clean and, in view of the small children at the school, the need for more modern fitting is not so pressing as at some of the other schools in the district,

Tatsfield C. of E. Schools	E.C.'s cleanly kept. Two urinals and no flushing apparatus.
Crowhurst C. of E. Schools	Modern pedestal W.C.'s kept in good condition, urinal with flush.
Horne C. of E. Schools	E.C. kept clean. Urinal has no flush, cleaned weekly, but this is not sufficient.

1. General Housing Conditions in the area.

(1) In spite of the number of houses that have been built and are being built by the Council and also built under subsidy, there still remains a shortage of houses for those who cannot afford to build their own houses. There are still on the register of those seeking houses from the Council (at end of 1925) 438 names. It can be safely said that each name represents at least three people requiring housing accommodation.

(2) The Council are divided over the question of building more houses. Some alleged that this district has already built enough and others that there has not yet been enough building.

The question really amounts to how fast the private builder can supply the demand. The old type of speculative builder is dead and it seems that modern conditions will not allow of his revival in any form. For the subsidy house does not alone supply the need of the labourer of a house to let. I say alone, and will add one exception, that is the semi-philanthropic building company working on a very low percentage return on its capital. To wait for the latter type of builder to supply the deficiency appears to me to wait till the demand for houses would exceed all possibility of satisfaction.

(3) Changes in population. During the last five years no great changes have taken place—in a mainly agricultural district one would not expect any great changes in population—while the residential areas are growing steadily. No factories of any magnitude have been started in the district, consequently there has been no influx of a large extent into the district. The changes in population in the area are therefore gradual.

2. Overcrowding.

(1) Extent. A schedule appended gives an approximate idea of this.

Schedule of Discovered cases.					
Godstone	...	5	Tatsfield	...	3
Limpsfield	...	1	Warlingham		
Oxted ...	...	8	including		
Lingfield	...	2	Whyteleafe		11

(2) Causes. As the population has increased gradually, and there has been no sudden increase, the cause must be simply that the supply of houses is not equal to the demand.

(3) The Council in dealing with overcrowding have invariably referred each case to the Housing Committee to deal with.

(4) The schedule shows conditions of overcrowding, many of which are as applicable to 1925 as to the previous year.

The area in which overcrowding made itself most apparent in 1925 was Whyteleafe, Whyteleafe is a part of Warlingham parish, and in that parish the additional houses built during the last five years (see table at beginning of article) have been almost entirely confined to Upper Warlingham. There is no doubt that Whyteleafe requires a housing scheme. It is some years since a house to house inspection of the district was done. I think the time has arrived for a renewal of this. Especially is this desirable in Whyteleafe. But for this purpose it will be necessary to appoint a special officer, as the work cannot be carried out by the present staff.

3. As to fitness of houses.

(a) The general standard of houses in the whole district taken together is good.

(b) The character of defects found in unfit houses have generally been, defective tilings in roofs causing dampness, and consequent deteriorations of the internal walls and floors.

(c) In cases where the dwellings are owned by estates and large owners, repairs are generally easy to get done, but it is the small owner, whose income is mainly from rents of small cottage property, who is a difficult person to deal with, as he often finds that our demands are too costly for his pocket. In these cases we get essentials done at once and spread the repairs over as long a period as can safely be done.

The action taken in dealing with unfit houses is detailed in the schedule subjoined.

Housing.

Appended below is a table showing the number of houses built in each parish during the last five years, covering those built by private enterprise, by the Council and by private builders assisted by grants (subsidy).

Dwelling Houses.

PARISHES.	Private Enterprise.					Council Houses.					Houses with State Assistance. (Local Authority).				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1921	1923	1924	1925
(a)															
TATSFIELD ...	5	2	14	16	5	4	2		12					1	1
WOLDINGHAM ...	2	6	10	8	11									2	2
BLETCHINGLEY ...	6	3	2	4	8	16							1	1	—
HORNE	6	3	5	5	7	6								2	2
UPPER WARLINGHAM	8	16	47	30	33	12							3	7	11
LIMPSFIELD ...	9	9	24	27	12	4		12		12			4	6	1
ADDINGTON ...	11	10	11	26	23	6							3	3	4
LINGFIELD ...	23	27	33	23	21	4				22			6	12	6
CHELSHAM ...	6	15	5	6	2										
FARLEIGH ...	6	4	—	2	1								5	4	3
OXTED ...	1	9	33	23	25	20	4						1	8	4
GODSTONE ...	2	14	19	16	10	12									
CROWHURST...		2	—	—	—	6									
TANDRIDGE ...		2	1	1	2										1
	85	122	204	187	160	90	6	12	12	34			20	42	35
	Total 758.					Total 154.					Total 97.				
	GRAND TOTAL ... 1,009.														

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	229
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme				69

1.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection.

1.—Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defect (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	159
2.—Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...			131
3.—Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...			2
4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	89

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer	...			47
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, and Section 3 Housing Act, 1925.

1.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs				7
2.—Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—				
(a) By owners	...	...		3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	nil
3.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts,

1.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
2.—Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

1.—Number of representations made with a view to making Closing Orders	1
2.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
3.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	1
4.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
5.—Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil

Sanitary Administrations.

General Inspection	1146
Re-Inspection	558
Inspections under Housing Acts	159
Re-Inspections	273
Drainage Inspections	382
Inspections of Slaughter Houses	216
Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	346
Inspections of Bakehouses	46
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	109
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	139
Visits, re cases of Infectious Disease	119

Notices Served.

Informal	265
Statutory	16
Complaints received	75
Samples Drinking Water tested	2
Samples Drinking Water submitted to Public Analyst	12

Summary of Repairs.

*Carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary
Department during the year, as the result of
notices served.*

Dirty Houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	47
Houses to which :—			
Internal repairs to plaster, etc., executed	...	...	15
Ventilation and lighting improved	...	...	5
Defective windows repaired	...	...	13
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	14
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	7
Eaves gutters provided or repaired	...	...	15
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	12
Yard paving provided	...	...	6
Drainage repaired	...	...	29
Drains relaid	...	...	1
Choked drains opened and cleansed	...	...	13
Cesspools abolished or cleaned	...	...	12
Public water supply laid on	...	...	1
Water supply protected	...	...	3
New sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	75
Overcrowding abated	...	...	4
Privies converted to E.Cs.	...	...	8
Flushing cisterns to W.Cs. repaired	...	...	1
E.Cs. converted into W.Cs.	...	...	1
Cowsheds :—			
Cleansed and limewashed	..	...	—
New floors laid	...	...	—
New drainage provided	...	...	1
Drainage repaired	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	3
Yards improved	...	...	—
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	10
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	70
Rooms fumigated	...	...	142

and two schools.

(IV) *Unhealthy Areas.* There are three areas specially scheduled for action by the Council when opportunity is favourable, which means when houses are in sufficient supply to meet the demand. These areas are—the area of the Alley, Godstone, the area of Badgers Hole, Addington and the area of the back to back houses in Blindley Heath, South Godstone.

Bye-laws. Bye-laws in respect of Tents, Vans and Sheds, have been in force since 1914.

Food and Drugs.—Inspection and Supervision.

This part of the public health service is mainly in the hands of the County Council, with their own Analyst.

Our part of the inspection lies in the following procedures carried out under the various orders of the Ministry.

(a) *Milk.*—Milk sources on the register are under constant supervision, frequent analyses are made for us. The wholesomeness of the milk produced in the district is very carefully watched by my Council. The administration of the recent Acts and Orders relating to Milk Supplies is very well carried out.

(i) We rely on the County to take action in regard to tuberculous milk and cattle.

(ii) Number of licences granted by the Ministry of Health to producers of "Certified" Milk is three.

(iii) There have been no refusals or revocation of registration of retailer or of licences for graded milk during the past five years.

(c). Other foods are all under surveillance of the County Authority.

(d). We have had no cause of food poisoning recorded during year 1925.

(e). *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.*—Schedule below :—

Return of Samples Analysed during year ended 31st December, 1925 (Rural District) of Godstone.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total		
Milk	54	2	56	4	1	5	2	2
Cream	5	-	5					
Butter	3	-	3					
Spirits	1	-	1					
Totals	63	2	65	4	1	5	2	2

Milk (Special Designation) Order.

There are three producers, of "Certified" Milk in the district.

Four purveyors are licensed by the Council to sell by retail "Certified" Milk, produced by Captain A. H. Dixon, at Gincox Farm, Oxted. During the year four samples of milk were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination; in three cases the results were satisfactory, one sample being very unsatisfactory.

Meat.—Meat inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who has had these duties added to office:—

The Butchers' shops in the district are on the whole of good sanitary construction. Precautions are taken against dust, and the danger of contamination of meat exposed for sale. Butchers are alive to this question and endeavour to carry out the Regulations so far as lies within their power.

Slaughterhouses.

	1920	January 1925	December 1925
Registered	6	4	5
Licensed	8	14	14
	—	—	—
	14	18	19

On the whole the slaughter houses are well kept, although some of them are old and unsatisfactory structurally. Inspections are made at irregular intervals, and, during the past year one beef carcase and 224 lbs. imported beef have been surrendered and condemned as unfit for human food.

The following is a summary of returns supplied by seventeen Butchers out of a total of 19 who were written to as to the approximate number of animals slaughtered in the registered and licensed slaughterhouses in the District during the year.

Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Calves.
484	2,530	1,689	548

Following the coming into force the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, copies of the Regulations were supplied to, all butchers, occupiers of slaughterhouses and other interested persons.

A time-table was drawn up on information supplied by the occupiers of slaughterhouses as to the days and hours they proposed to slaughter.

Any slaughtering of an emergency nature taking place outside the fixed hours has to be specially notified. This arrangement appears to work well, and for a widely scattered Rural District is the best that can be devised.

Workshops.

In addition to the Bakehouses, there are 105 Factories Workshops and Workplaces on the register. These are inspected from time to time and, where necessary, notices are given to remedy defects. No notices were served during the year.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Two outbreaks of Diphtheria have already been dealt with in an earlier part of this report—page 6.

With regard to control of Diphtheria, the Council have seen to the supply of swabs to each practitioner in the district and a supply of Antitoxin can be obtained by any practitioner from the Central Dépôt at the Hospital.

There were two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica notified, the one in January died, the other in the district recovered. There were no special features connected with these two cases was undiscovered.

There were no return cases of Scarlet Fever.

There were only three cases of Pneumonia.

Vaccination.

Births Registered in the Godstone Union Area for 1925 are as follows:—

Births registered	...	...	454
Vaccinated successfully	...	272	
Conscientious Objections	...	140	
Dead unvaccinated	...	18	
Postponed at this time	...	2	
Removed from District	...	19	
Unaccounted for as above...		3	
			—————454

This speaks for itself—only about a little over one half of the infants born in the year are vaccinated. No use has been made of the Dick Test for Scarlet Fever. But, as detailed on page 7, the Schick test and immunisation were carried out in the outbreak at Blindley Heath in the autumn with considerable success.

With regard to non-notifiable acute infectious disease, in the early part of the year Influenza passed over the district, and on account of it six schools had to be closed during January and February. There were in the district 8 deaths from Influenza, all over the adolescent period of life.

Arrangements for Disinfection.

All bedding and clothing from infected houses is dealt with in the steam disinfector at the Council's Isolation Hospital, at Bletchingley, and is removed in the motor ambulance.

The fumigation of premises is carried out by the Hospital Porter at the time of the removal of infectious cases.

There is no provision for the disinfestation of persons; disinfectants are supplied to householder upon request.

No. of rooms Fumigated.	No. of Mattresses Disinfected.	No. of Miscellaneous Articles Disinfected.
Total No. 142.	Total No. 127.	Total No. 1,192.

Lingfield School was disinfected ONCE.

Blindley Heath School was disinfected TWICE.

Public Health Staff.

The following were the Public Health Officers during 1925.

Medical Officer of Health:—

Dr. F. W. ROBERTSON, O.B.E. (part time).

**Sanitary Inspector:—*

F. W. BLACKMORE. M.C. (*Resigned December.*)

Associate Member Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

Member Royal Sanitary Institute.

Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Meat Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Mr. BLACKMORE is also Superintendent of Sewerage and Sewage Purification Works and of Dust Collection.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:—

H. W. POOLE, promoted in July, 1924, from Office Clerk.

Office Clerk:—

A. H. SEWELL, appointed Office Clerk and commenced duties on June 30th, 1924.

Contribution to salary made by Exchequer grants.

There are no Health Visitors or Special Nurses employed by the Council. Three Health Visitors are supplied by the County Council.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. ROBERTSON, O.B.E., M.D., &c,
Medical Officer of Health.

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